

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTÁNA.

Received up to 25th May, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th May, states that Mr. Gladstone lately declared that the agreement concluded between the British and the Russian Governments was satisfactory to the two Governments and the Viceroy. Quite so. The British Government will be spared a sanguinary war, Russia will get an accession of territory without drawing the sword, and the Viceroy will be spared the unpleasant task of reducing the public expenditure. But what about the Amir? He being an uncivilized Asiatic Prince, the sooner his kingdom passes into the hands of holy Russia, the better for mankind!

Circulation
400 copies.

The same paper states that, since the Central Asian question has come to the front, Anglo-Indian newspapers have been highly praising the present Viceroy and finding fault with his illustrious predecessor. The question is, what has Lord Dufferin done to deserve such high praise at their hands? It may be reasonably assumed that he supports the ministerial Central Asian policy, which is, however, loudly condemned by the Anglo-Indian Press. Mr. Glad-

Lord Dufferin, Lord Ripon, and the Anglo-Indian Press.

stone lately declared that the Viceroy approved of the policy of the Home Government. Moreover, had he differed from the Ministry, he would have tendered his resignation. Lord Ripon was in favour of maintaining a united, strong, and friendly Afghanistan, and it is almost needless to say that that was the right policy. Lord Beaconsfield and his loyal lieutenant Lord Lytton were disposed permanently to occupy Kandahar and other strategic places in Afghanistan and leave the Amir to the tender mercies of Russia. But Lord Ripon, who had the shrewdness to perceive that such a policy would not only expose the British Government to the reproach of selfishness but would also drive the Amir and his warlike people into open hostility, entirely evacuated Afghanistan and smoothed matters as much as possible. Abdul Rahman has agreed to cede the disputed territory on his frontier to Russia, in order to avoid war, rather than allow British troops to enter his country. This is clearly indicative of the Afghan feeling towards the British. The present policy of weakness pursued by Mr. Gladstone's Government, which is acquiesced in by Lord Dufferin, but which is opposed to Lord Ripon's policy, will embitter the feelings of the Afghans towards the British and lower British prestige in the eyes of the Central Asian tribes. The strictures of the Anglo-Indian Press on Lord Ripon are only due to malice.

Circulation,
106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 18th May, referring to the contradictory nature of news received from London regarding the Central Asian question, remarks that it is difficult to predict whether there will be peace or war. This country, which is sure to suffer severely from an outbreak of hostilities, heartily desires the maintenance of peace. A cry for the retrenchment of public expenditure has been already raised in consequence of three and a half millions sterling having been spent on military preparations. If war breaks out, there would be no doubt as to the issue. When England is once thoroughly roused, Russia would be no match for her.

The *Gyán Pradáyini Pattriká* (Lahore), for April, received on the 20th May, with reference to the unsatisfactory state of frontier affairs,

Circulation,
150 copies.

The same.

is glad to observe that except those persons who delight in anarchy and disorder, but whose number is happily very small, all other classes of people and native princes are animated by strong feelings of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown. The Afghans, too, know very well that their interests are identical with those of the British Government.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 20th May, publishes a brief account of a meeting held at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on the 12th idem, in support of the native volunteering movement. About seven hundred persons, representing all classes of the people, attended, and Pandit Ajodhiya Nāth was in the chair.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 22nd May, states that in the course of a recent speech Lord Randolph Churchill observed that natives are now loyal, otherwise Englishmen would not be able to remain in this country. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that British rule in this country is founded on the good will of the people. But still some short-sighted Englishmen labour under the hallucination that British rule can be maintained here only by the sword.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 16th May, approves of the intention of the British Government to fortify the British frontier towards Afghanistan.

Fortification of the Indian frontier.

Circulation,
400 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 16th May, referring to the Resolution of the Supreme Government urging the reduction of public expenditure, remarks that the suspension of the con-

Reduction of public expenditure.

Circulation,
400 copies.

struction of public works is properly no reduction of public expenditure at all, because the necessary public works will be constructed as soon as the financial pressure is over. If it is intended to enforce economy in the Public Works Department or elsewhere, all unnecessary projects like the new Lahore Chief Court building project should be entirely abandoned, and some of the sinecure posts in the higher grades of the public service abolished. The Sanitary Commissioner lives at Simla for six months during the year and merely publishes statements of births and deaths with his own remarks. His office could be abolished safely. The *Civil and Military Gazette* has regretfully stated that the pruning knife has been applied to the tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, it is alleged, has gone to Simla this year like a poor man! The lament of the *Gazette* is not quite justifiable. If the Lieutenant-Governor, who draws one lakh of rupees a year, cannot afford to part with a small portion of his allowances, how can low-paid officers be expected to bear a reduction of their salaries? Sir Charles Aitchison has set a noble example to his subordinates by economising. The *Gazette* has tauntingly observed that native newspapers should recommend a reduction in the salaries of Civilians. But it should be borne in mind that the native press is influenced by no unworthy motives in making such a recommendation. The condition of the Indian treasury will not improve until the number and the pay of Civilians, who live upon the fat of the land, are reduced. Owing to the increased facilities of communication between England and this country, the high rates of pay allowed to Civilians are not now justifiable. But, on the contrary, their scale of pay has been steadily raised and new posts have been created for them. The civil administration in the Panjáb was lately reorganised at an additional cost of two and a half lakhs of rupees simply in order to benefit them. They have even encroached upon the prize appointments in other departments. The Directorships of Public Instruction in the Panjáb and other

Provinces have been bestowed on civilians in utter disregard of the claims of Educational officers. The salaries of civilians could be reduced twenty per cent. all round without any difficulty.

The *Akhbār-i-A'm* (Lahore), of the 20th May, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that, looking at the immense cost of war preparations, the saving effected by a retrenchment of public expenditure will be only like a drop in the ocean. However, if a retrenchment is considered necessary, it should be made with great care. The dismissal of chaprasis, daftaris and low-paid clerks would lead to no great saving, but would be attended by widespread discontent. The *Akhbār* would recommend the following measures to the consideration of Government:—(1) If the Panjáb Government had not gone to Simla this year, in view of financial difficulties, several lakhs of rupees would have been saved. (2) The maintenance of the Ecclesiastical Department in this country is not only unnecessary but also unjust. It is unjust to provide for the spiritual wants of highly-paid European officers at the expense of the native tax-payer. There could be no better opportunity than the present to disestablish the Church. (3) The introduction of the new Panjáb Reorganization scheme should be postponed for some time.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd May, gives the substance of the Land Acquisition (Mines) Bill, and remarks that it appears that at present when Government purchases land for a public purpose, it has also to purchase mines or minerals lying under it. But when this Bill is passed, it will not be necessary to pay compensation for the minerals situate in any land, acquired for a public purpose, unless it is intended to use the minerals. The *Rahbar* does not grudge Government and Registered Companies the advantages which the Bill is intended to secure to them; but the difficulty is that the

Circulation,
155 copies.

owner of land may be unaware of the existence of any mine under it at the time of its transfer, or if he is aware of the existence of a mine he may often be prevented from working it, owing to the construction of a public building on the land. Hence the owner of land should not transfer it without previously fully examining it with reference to the existence or otherwise of minerals under it. Private individuals should have full liberty to benefit by all kinds of minerals, including gold and diamonds lying under their lands. But the privilege is indispensable in the case of cheaper minerals. In short, the *Rahbar* is of opinion that Government should not have the power to acquire land against the will of the owner, simply because it contains mines or minerals.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 16 May, publishes an article communicated by Sheikh Inayat-ul-lah, Talukdar of Saidanpur, Bara Banki. The writer thanks Sir Alfred Lyall for the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh but regrets to say that the people cannot fully benefit by that measure until section 21 of Act XIII of 1879, which restricts the institution of second appeals in that province, is amended. The writer sees no good reason why the advantage of a second appeal, which is freely allowed to the people in other provinces, should be denied to their brethren in Oudh. The ruling of the Privy Council in the case *Raja Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan versus Sheo Bahksh Singh*, by which the powers of the Judicial Commissioner in regard to revision under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code have been largely restricted, has made matters worse and practically closed the door of the Judicial Commissioner's Court against suitors. The writer urges that, if the provisions of section 21, Act XIII of 1879, cannot be speedily amended, the Local Government should do something in the meantime to maintain the powers of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in regard to revision intact.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th May, complains that the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Lucknow disposes of cases in undue haste, and frequently dismisses appeals. It would seem that he wishes to clear off all arrears by the 24th of August, by hook or by crook.

The same paper states that it appears that about twenty boys, who live in the boarding-house attached to the Hume's School at Etáwah, entered into a secret agreement binding themselves to assist each other in any quarrels they may have with Pandit Gur Din, Assistant Superintendent of the boarding-house, from whom they expected ill-treatment. One of the boys betrayed the secret, and the result was that the head-master of the school severely caned them all. The head-master was not justified in caning them like convicts. If he considered them guilty, he should have fined them or struck off their names from the school register. They at once reported the matter to the Inspector of Schools, who replied that he would soon pay a visit to Etáwah. It is to be hoped that the Inspector will make a thorough inquiry into the matter.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow) of the 20th May, in a communicated article, publishes the proceedings of a public meeting lately held at Fyzabad, in honor of the elevation of Ráe Naráyan Dás to the District Judgeship of Sitapur. Rae Chunni Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was in the chair, and speeches suited to the occasion were delivered. The meeting resolved to establish a Sanskrit scholarship, which will be called the Lyall scholarship, by public subscription to commemorate the event.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Shám-i Oudh* (Fyzabad) of the 20th May, in a communicated article, highly approves of the appointment of men of good family as Honorary Magistrates, but urges that the candidates

Circulation,
400 copies.

should be required to pass an examination, which need not be a difficult one. The bestowal of criminal powers on ignorant persons is very objectionable.

A correspondent of the same paper is glad to state that Râe Naráian Dás has been appointed Officiating District Judge of Sitapur. His appointment will disabuse the minds of those persons who ascribe Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán's elevation to his Egyptian services or to the alleged Muhammadan sympathies of Government. But the writer is sorry that Pandit Hari Kishan, Subordinate Judge of Fyzabad, has not been promoted to the District Judgeship of that place.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 16th May, adverting to the late examinations of the Panjáb University, complains that the same translation papers, which were set to the candidates for the English First Arts Examination, were set to the candidates for the Oriental Entrance Examination, and that the worst of it was that the questions and even the paragraphs for translation were in English, although the latter class of candidates do not know a word of English. Of course, a vernacular translation of the papers was hastily dictated to them at the time of the examination, but the translation, being done at the spur of the moment, was far from satisfactory. The question is, why separate translation papers in vernacular were not printed for the Oriental candidates. Was the University unable to pay the cost of printing from want of funds, or were the Examiners unwilling to take the trouble of translating the papers from English into vernacular? It is to be hoped that the Examiners will make due allowance for the disadvantage, under which the candidates laboured, in giving marks.

Circulation,
600 copies.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 20th May, states that in accordance with the orders of the Director-General of Post Offices, the Post-
Reorganization of the
Postal Department, N.-W.
P.

master-General has lately reorganized the Postal Department in these Provinces with a view of reducing the public expenditure. The pay of subordinate clerks has been largely reduced, and Deputy Postmasters in charge of village Post-offices have been dismissed, while the pay of Post-masters has been increased. This reorganization will hardly result in a saving of Rs. 500 a month. There are ten Superintendents who draw handsome pay and travelling allowance, but who are merely the channel of correspondence between Inspectors and the Postmaster-General. All the Superintendentships, or at least half of them, could be abolished without impairing the efficiency of the department. If only their high scales of pay were reduced, a fairly large saving would be effected. The Examiners of Postal Accounts are worse than useless, and their offices could be safely abolished. Defalcations to the extent of Rs. 6,000 were discovered last year at the Allahabad Post-office, and the Treasurer sentenced to imprisonment; but the Examiner, who regularly checked the accounts, was unable to discover the defalcations.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th May, regrets to state that a movement has been set on foot at Hyderabad to hold a lottery in order to raise funds for the establishment of a Club, which will be called the Nizam Club. The *Ázád* condemns the holding of a lottery as opposed to the Muhammadan religion, and is surprised that the Nizam has accorded his consent to the proposal. The Hyderabadis would do well to found the Club by public subscription.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 20th May, in continuation of his previous article on Rampur, observes that in that State the Foujdár or Magistrate is one Ahmadyár Khán, who has received an elementary Urdu education, and

Circulation,
331 copies.

whose pay is only Rs. 75. The darbár has prepared a special code of penal laws for his guidance, but it is a sealed book to the public. He has also been supplied with a copy of the Indian Penal Code, but neither he nor pleaders are able to understand it. As a rule, he passes orders in each case as he pleases. One Háfiz Lutfullah, who hears appeals from his decisions, follows the Muhammadan law and reverses almost all judgments of the Foujdár. The Nawáb himself frequently interferes with the proceedings of the officers. One Anwar Sháh, who was sent to gaol sixteen years ago on a charge of theft, has not yet been released. Whenever the British Political Agent goes to pay a visit to the jail at Rampur, the convict in question is removed from the jail before his arrival. The state of things in Rampur is really as bad as in Indor.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 15th May, states that it has lately become a custom among native chiefs to offer the services of their armies to the Government of India whenever it goes to war with any foreign country. But surely a native prince, whose troops are not ready to enter the field, can not but be regarded as making a fool of Government by such an offer. Like other chiefs, the Nawáb of Rampur lately offered a contingent of troops to Government for service on the frontier, in view of the Central Asian crisis. Government replied that his offer would be accepted, if necessary. This reply has created a panic among his troops. Many soldiers have tendered their resignations, and many have even deserted! The conduct of the Rampur army during the Mutiny is well known. As soon as the first shot was fired at Moradabad by Firozshah's followers, who did not number more than 60, the Rampur army, which was 10,000 strong, and which was commanded by Nawáb Ali Khán himself, left the field and fled to Rampur.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwáh-i-Álam* (Delhi), of the

The same.

16th May, argues that the condition of the Rampur army is unsatisfactory, and states that cases of desertion are very frequent in these days. The writer advises the Nawáb to spend the money, which he sends to Arabia for charitable purposes every month, in improving the condition of the army.

LOCAL.

The *Mufíd-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th May, regrets to say

Stoppage of the ringing of the bell placed at the gate of the Agra fort.

that the ringing of the bell, placed at the gate of the Agra fort, has been discontinued from the 1st of January

last, on economical grounds, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants of the town, who found out the time of the day and regulated their clocks and watches by it. The bell, which weighs no less than fourteen maunds, is of historical importance. It is believed that it was brought from Chitor by Akbar. From that time it was regularly rung to the end of last year, and was not stopped even during the Mutiny. The total pay of the men who rung it, did not exceed Rs. 14-8-0 a month. If the Military Department can not afford to pay the cost, provision should be made for it from the Municipal Fund.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The same paper complains that there are many monkeys

Suggested expulsion of monkeys from towns in the North-Western Provinces.

at Muttra, Brindaban, Agra and Benares, and that the brutes cause a great loss of property and even kill some persons every year. The Local Gov-

ernment would place the people under a deep debt of gratitude if it ordered them to be expelled from every town. Some time ago the *Mufíd* drew the attention of the Agra Municipal Committee to the subject in vain.

The same paper complains that there is a great scarcity

Scarcity of water at Agra.

of water at Agra, and that the boring of the artesian well there is progressing very slowly.

Circulation,
330 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 18th May, regrets to state that the Municipal Committee of Benares sanctioned a scheme for the expulsion of monkeys from within Municipal limits several years ago, but that only a portion of the town has yet been freed from them. Trilochan, the great stronghold of the brutes, still remains unassailed. The fact is, that the houses of the president and the vice-president of the committee are beyond the reach of the ravages of monkeys, but thanks are due to Rája Shiva Prasad, who has not allowed the scheme to become a dead-letter.

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14	<i>Aror Vansh Prakash.</i>	Fyzabad ...	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Prasad	April 25th	May 22nd	408 copies.
15	<i>Ashraf-i-Akhdar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	May 21st	24th	110
16	<i>Azad</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	19th	20th	...
17	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh ...	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	22nd	25th	100
18	<i>Bharat Bhushan</i>	Cawnpore,	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Ganga Prasad	For May	20th	192
19	<i>Bharat Vids</i>	Agra ...	Hindi	Weekly	Bhagwan Das	May 19th	23rd	200
20	<i>Bharat Jivan</i>	Benares ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ram Krishna Varma	18th	19th	1,750
21	<i>Bharat Prakash</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Banwar Lal	15th	23rd	150
22	<i>Dabdu-i-Qaisar</i>	Bareilly ...	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	16th & 23rd	19th & 25th, respectively.	250
23	<i>Dahdahn-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	18th	20th	500
24	<i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	20th	23rd	331
25	<i>Dharm Jivan</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Rajab Ali	For May	...	500
26	<i>Gurmukhi Akhdar</i>	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhi	Weekly	Jhanda Singh	May 13th	25th	250
27	<i>Gyan Pradipani Pat- rika.</i>	Lahore ...	Hindi	Monthly	Nobin Chander Rai,	For April	20th	150
28	<i>Hami-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Nafi- Ashraf.	May 21st	22nd	613
29	<i>Hindustani</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Ganga Prasad	20th, 22nd, & 24th.	21st, 23rd, & 25th res- pectively.	600
30	<i>Islam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mir	22nd	24th	280

31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	16th & 20th	19th & 23rd respectively.	132	"
32	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	16th	19th	90	"
33	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	17th	21st	150	copies.
34	Kard-i-Punch	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ismail	16th	22nd	200	"
35	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	18th	21st	265	"
36	Kash-i-Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	22nd	24th	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.).	"
37	Katehar Punch	Aonla	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Shah	"	"	200	copies.
38	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	18th	20th	350	"
39	Khair Khud-i-Atan	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	16th & 20th	19th & 22nd respectively.	200	"
40	Khair Khud-i-Pan-jab.	Gujranwala	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	20th	20th	400	"
41	Khushai-i-Afjaq	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Abbas Khan	21st	24th	200	"
42	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	19th, 21st, & 23rd	21st, 23rd, & 25th respectively.	450	"
43	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Didar Bakhsh	16th & 23rd	19th & 25th respectively.	"	"
44	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	Hafiz Abdullah	April 26th & 3rd May	24th	54	"
45	Mawdar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	May 18th	22nd	90	"
46	Mashr-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Muhammad	19th	21st	208	"
47	Matta-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Durgá Prasad	16th & 23rd	19th & 25th respectively.	30	"
48	Mishr-i-Nismroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhsbu-llah	23rd	25th	240	"
49	Nitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	18th	21st	400	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER	NAME OF PAPER	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1885.	1885.	
50	<i>Muṣṭafī-i-Ām</i>	Āgrā ...	Urdu	Tri-weekly,	Ahmad Khān	May 20th	May 24th	100 copies.
51	<i>Mair Gazette</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Ganeshī Lāl	...	23rd	...
52	<i>Mulla Doptāzā</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	18th	21st	700
53	<i>Muntāz-ul-Akhbar</i>	Bara Ban- ki.	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yusuf,	16th	"	83
54	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	Āgrā ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Alijān	16th	22nd	50
55	<i>Muraqqa-i-Tahzīb</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Bihare Lāl	For May	19th	125
56	<i>Murāsala-i-Kashmir</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For Jan., Feb., March, & April	24th	500
57	<i>Nadira-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Nadir Husain	May 20th	23rd	200
58	<i>Naiyar-i-Āzam</i>	Moradābād	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	18th	22nd	...
59	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Aviār Krishn	15th	21st	96
60	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihārī Lāl	19th	22nd	175
61	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	Badāun ...	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiāz Ahmad	21st	23rd	755
62	<i>Nār Afshān</i>	Ludhiānā,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	"	23rd	400
63	<i>Nār-i-Badān</i>	Āonlā ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Shāh	"	24th	403
64	<i>Nasir-i-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Hamid	23rd	23rd	415
65	<i>Nyāya Sudhā</i>	Hardā ...	Marāthi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Bāsudeva Bhāskar,	20th	21st	732 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Government.
66	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	19th to 23rd	20th to 23rd	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
91	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khândwá,	Maráthi	Weekly	Lakshman Anant ...	May 20th	May 23rd	...
92	<i>Surár-i-Qaisarí</i>	Rámpur ...	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Razá ...	" 21st	" 25th	125 copies.
93	<i>Tahzib</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Kábat Ali Khán ...	" 19th	" 22nd	80 "
94	<i>Tamannai</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Páran Chaud ...	" 16th	" 19th	150 "
95	<i>Tibyánu-l-Akhdar</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali ...	" 15th	" 21st	80 "
96	<i>Tattva-l-Hind</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain ...	" 16th	" 19th	260 "
97	<i>Yazir-i-Hind</i>	Sikot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzá Mavahid ...	" 17th	" 19th	200 "
98	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chaud ...	" 16th to 22nd	" 9th to 25th	975 "
99	<i>Waqya-i-A'lam</i>	Gházípur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siráju-l-din Ahmad	" 18th	" 23rd	250 "

ALLAHABAD, }
The 1st June, 1885.

PRIYA DÁS,
Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 1st June, 1885.

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